

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1855.

NO. 192.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1855.

SOCIOLOGY FOR THE SOUTH OR THE FAILURE
OF FREE SOCIETY.—This is the title of a book
that we have received per mail. It was published at Richmond, Va., and was written by
Mr. George Fitzhugh of that city.

One of the dogmas of the day is that slavery is an evil. It is in fact one of those popular sayings that are frequently adopted without examination, and circulated currently as if they were established truths.

Good and evil are relative terms, and therefore, in resolving the problem of whether any particular thing or system belongs to the class of good or evil, it must be referred to some standard of comparison. Thus with slavery: if free society is to be assumed as the standard of excellence, then must slavery be pronounced an evil. But the assumption of such a standard evidently begs the question. If the happiness of the members of the whole society be assumed as the standard, perhaps a different result will be obtained. If the happiness and comfort of both master and slave are fully promoted, if persons and property are better protected and made more secure, if the substantial wants of labor and capital are shown to be in a condition of more perfect harmony in a slave State than they are in free society, then must it be true that slavery is not an evil in a country adapted to it.

Mr. Fitzhugh, in the book before us, undertakes to establish the fact that slavery is not an evil where it exists in the States. He has treated his subject with signal ability, and, although we cannot endorse all his propositions, we agree with him in the main points, and commend to slaveholders and others a careful and considerate perusal of his book.

The great and leading error of the disciples of free society for all sections is in assuming that system the best which tends to produce the largest population. They make population and happiness convertible terms. The attainment of happiness is the aim of all men; indeed its pursuit seems to be the great law of our nature.

But, as society is now constructed, wealth appears to embody nearly all the requisites to happiness; hence the great struggle of life is to obtain wealth. It is a well-known fact, established by experience, that, as population increases and becomes dense, the masses of the people in free society find more and more difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence and accumulating wealth. Those who are rich will there grow richer more rapidly, but the poor will remain poor. The broad, fundamental proposition of unrestricted or free society for all places, is therefore erroneous, and will not bear scrutiny. It is clearly better that a country shall contain a million of people who are well fed, well clothed, and contented, than that it shall have five millions of inhabitants, three millions of whom are half-starved, half-naked paupers, miserable, discontented people, pressed by want, and ready at all times for riot and disorganization. This is the ultimate result to which the over-stimulated population of free society is ever tending, and will always reach in the fullness of time. In a well-regulated system there can be no destitution, no paupers, and therefore, generally speaking, no discontented, riotous disorganizers to form mobs. Capital cannot, as it does in free society, accumulate in the hands of the wealthy, to the utter neglect of labor, that, after being used, is left to starve or to take care of itself as best it can. No; here wealth or capital is forced to care for labor because it is part and parcel of itself.

Our author aptly remarks that a well-conducted farm in the South is a model of associated labor that Fourier might envy. One old woman nurses all the children whilst the mothers are at work; another waits on the sick in a house set apart for them. Another washes and cooks, and a fourth makes and mends the clothing. It is a great economy of labor, and is a good idea of the Socialists. Slavery protects the infants, the aged, and the sick; nay, takes far better care of them than of the healthy, the middle-aged, and the strong. They are part of the family, and self-interest and domestic affection combine to shelter, shield, and foster them. A man loves not only his horses and his cattle, which are useful to him, but he loves his dog, which is of no use. He loves them because they are his. Go to the same class of farms in England, where free society has nearly worked out its results, and you will find there the horses, cattle, sheep, and even dogs well housed and well fed and tended on by freezing, shivering, half-clad, half-starved, white men, who have to work on Sundays and are in fact slaves to both men and beasts. They become men as they can, and, when they grow old, are turned off to die. Free society works out all its problems by the measure of dollars and cents. Its disciples are enraptured with a country that is all appropriated and divided into small parcels of land, and their admiration increases just in proportion as the size of the divisions diminishes. We

suppose these people would regard a nation with all town lots and brick houses as a perfect paradise on earth. They look not beyond the imposing splendor of the palace to the squalid misery of the adjacent hovel, the abode of the pauper. In the city of New York, Fifth Avenue and the Five Points are types of their kind that have no parallels in the Southern States.

Free society is no doubt best for the North, because the region is not adapted to negro slavery, and such slavery cannot be employed there probably, but the institution of slavery, if we may judge from all that we see and know of it, is best for those regions to which it is fitted.

WHY THE PARKVILLE LUMINARY WAS DESTROYED.—One or two papers in Kentucky from which we expected something better, and one or two from which we expected nothing better, have assured their readers that the Abolition articles of the Parkville Luminous afforded abundant cause why the paper should be destroyed and the lives of the editor and proprietor hunted through Missouri and Kansas. The public have seen the card of the editor, in which he states that he was born and reared in the South, that all his feelings are Southern, that he never entertained an abolition or free soil thought in his life, and that there was no semblance of abolitionism or free soilism in his paper. And now we call public attention to that paragraph of the Luminous, which the Weston (Mo.) Reporter, one of the champions of the mob, sets forth as the cause and the justification of the outbreak. Read and see how much abolitionism there is in it:

We have occupied conservative and national ground, promptly opposing the measures and men who have brought on this crisis. Will the President meet it? Surely he cannot longer follow counsels from among abolitionists and nullifiers? The country demands that sound, firm, energetic men have the direction of public affairs, who will impress and enforce justice and law. There is virtually no law in Kansas, and no security for life and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by every true pioneer. This may save the country from bloodshed; but the Government is held up to ridicule and contempt, and its authority disregarded. Judges of elections have been placed and others appointed; the polls have in some instances been guarded with pistols, bowie-knives, and some of those electing to the Governor swearing that if I give a certificate of election immediately, "cut his throat from ear to ear." The flag of our country to be no longer or are individuals or companies declare we will, and it must be so. to law? Is this what the autho-ka-Kansas bill meant by squat-

There! Is there one word in the stanchest pro-slavery editor of the free States might not, under the circumstances, properly say? Is there any man that has been said by the most respectable papers of the greatest part of the most vicious persons in other slaveholding movement or expression does not fit to be out of bed? Idiots, could dispassionately put a just cause for the paper office and the human through a State and a Territory.

The highly respectable Parkville Patriot says that in issue in that community a sheet as the Parkville Luminous, his God if he got off as well as the editors did." We ask that offending paragraph from the paper to say in a spirit of candor whether he does not think it might be published without subjecting the publication destroyed and himself merely by a mob but a series

The New York Tribune in very proper terms of the in Kansas and saying that it the President to send a couple to maintain order and see that people of the territory are respected. But if Gen. Pierce fail to do this of the free States should take the man and at once furnish the people of the with the means of arming and protecting themselves. A hundred thousand dollars well expended in equipping, drilling, and porting a corps of five hundred frontier rangers, who might engage in peaceful avocations when not on actual service, and in case of need be ready to sustain the Governor in executing the laws and defending the rights of the people. We shall doubtless soon know what the Executive will do in the premises. If nothing is done, the people should lose no time in taking the necessary action. The emergency is pressing and the issues of the struggle unspeakably important.

We can assure the people of the North that their sending out arms and other munitions of war to Kansas would not have the effect of causing the rights of the people of the Territory to be respected. If the inhabitants of Kansas can supply themselves with means of self-protection without any direct or visible agency on the part of the Northern Abolitionists and free-soilers, it may be very proper and altogether advisable for them to do so, but it is very certain that a consignment of northern bowie-knives, pistols, and rifles to Kansas would arouse a spirit that could not fail to sweep all opposition to slavery from the Territory, no matter what amount of blood the operation might cost. Indeed a consignment of deadly weapons from Northern Abolitionism to Kansas could never get into the Territory unless smuggled in under a false label.

The editor of the Southern (Ala.) Herald says that he wouldn't kick a dead dog. If we rightly estimate his spunk, a dead dog is the only sort of one he would dare to kick.

STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.—The readers of the New York and Philadelphia papers have doubtlessly observed the many laudatory notices that have appeared in those prints of Street Sweeping Machine, which has been patented by Smith, Seckel, Steivel, & Co. Mr. Abrams, one of the firm, is now in this city, for the purpose of bringing it to the notice of our city authorities and citizens. The machine was tried a few days ago in Cincinnati and it succeeded admirably.

There is no doubt that these machines will perform the work more effectually, faster, and probably at less cost than it is now done.

The dirty streets of our city have been generally remarked upon by all strangers who have visited our city. Those who are acquainted with city affairs are well aware that to keep all the streets properly clean with the present plan would involve an expenditure that would swallow up almost the whole city revenue. By the aid of this machine however it can be done, and possibly at an outlay that will exceed but little the present cost. The machines are worked usually at night to avoid the annoyance of subjecting the inhabitants to dust. We have before us a letter from Dr. Jewett, the president of the board of health, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Seckel, & Co. He says:

I feel very confident that this improvement over the old system of cleansing streets by manual labor, will be adopted by the municipal authorities of all our large cities, so that, in the end, you will be richly remunerated for your perseverance as well as for your public spirit in the improvement of the sanitary condition of cities.

I have no doubt of the practical advantage of your system, and of its economy over the old method of street cleaning; and feel persuaded that if our councils will allot to you a certain portion of the city for three or six months, the people will be fully convinced of its benefits, and the improved condition of our streets will add so much to the hygienic state of our city that the public demand for a general adoption of your plan will be easily obtained, preferences or prejudices in favor of your system in use.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR STEAMBOAT OWNERS.—Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the circuit court of Louisiana, making steamboats liable for losses sustained by passengers by having their berths broken open and articles of value stolen. The case was that of Mrs. A. M. Walsh vs. H. M. Wright, a Vicksburg packet. Her state-room was broken open in the night while she was asleep, on a trip to Vicksburg, watch, valise, etc., stolen.

POSED MURDERER OF POOLE,

from a telegraphic

sent out

It is repeated from time to time in the English

and French journals that the guns of the large

fort L'Etoile du Nord, on the other side of the

inlet from the place, will not carry balls further

than the cathedral in the center of the city.

This assertion is flatly contradicted by an Ameri-

can officer now with the allied army, who is

every way qualified to judge. This fort, which

is the strongest of all the defences of Sebas-

topol, is mounted with two hundred guns, and

domineers the city completely.

It is furnished with the large marine guns be-

fore spoken of, which will carry with very fair

power to the Malakoff tower, or to any portion

of the city wall proper, on the side on which

the fort is situated, and on the side on which

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BELL SMITH ABROAD. Illustrated by Healy, Walcutt, & Oberarche. New York: J. C. Derby.

The readers of the Louisville Journal need no introduction from us to Bell Smith. Her own brilliant pen, and her own sparkling, witching, and delightful style have so often graced the columns of this paper and have made so many friends and admirers for her, that we need say but little toward creating a demand for this charming volume. But some tribute is nevertheless due to Bell Smith for the real pleasure she has imparted in every chapter of her book, and that tribute we cheerfully pay. Her admirable powers seem so much at home in every variety and phase of life, that she touches no subject without making it sparkle with the lights of her genius. The voyage across the Atlantic is sketched with charming grace and in Bell Smith's peculiar style. Mrs. T., her oddities, her adventure with the English highwayman, the woman with the seventeen years' headache and an appetite to correspond, the eager rush upon the pilot of the English Channel for a Times newspaper three weeks old, are sketched in Bell Smith's best manner. Havre, Rouen, and the repeated "sales" of the American party in search of "the old cathedral," and "the monument to Joan of Arc" are drawn with graphic power. Her sketch of French and English hotels is not long, but it speaks volumes. She says: "French hotels, like their counterparts over the Channel, are manned by sportsmen, who take game upon the wing. So very severe are the hunters in their charge upon the unfortunate that the game gets out with a squeak, so dreadfully plucked, so near the abstract, that it may be thankful, indeed, to escape, owning enough feathers to fly with. None but a bird of passage, entirely ignorant of where to place the sole of his foot, ever fluttered into such an ambush; so the keen sportsman makes the most of such as fall in his way." Indeed there seems to be little chance of escape even by keeping clear of this class of "sportsmen," for in her enlarged experiences Bell Smith says: "If comfort or enjoyment is the object, Paris is the last place to seek for a residence. Comfort is out of the question and the enjoyments are traditions. What can one think of a people without the word 'home' in their language—without a chimney, in an immense city, that smokes at the right end; of a people who sell wood and coal by the weight, and burn them in homoeopathic doses? Why a Frenchman never thinks of making a fire, if he can look from his room across the street at his neighbor's is to be thought of a people who medium is copper and counted. We have been called a money-mongers, as compared to the French; it is a To come from New York to this place is to leave a generous, impulsive people, narrow, avaricious crowd, that come expectantly upon you that you are astounded to hesitate about expressing the fact. You leave the great heart of a great country, throbbing with the currents of a world-wide commerce, and moving with the dignity of a nation possessed of a destiny, for a country of tradesmen without trade, and avaricious without money. * * * A merchant with us is a gentleman; here he is a cheat." The reader will be amused with the results of Bell Smith's attempts to be economical in a breakfast at Paris. The experience is detailed in the 6th chapter.

We think there are few who will read Bell Smith's description of Washington City, on pages 119 and 120, without thanking her for the suggestive thoughts she gives; it is followed too by a contrast scene of American travelers with the experiences of Lever's Dodd family. The rapid fitting from gay to grave is one of Bell Smith's delightful charms, and her book is full of specimens of this happy gift. At one moment she awakens the keenest emotions of sympathy in her notice of Kossuth's children at school in Paris, and at the next her reader is convulsed with laughter over the antics of Bell's husband in the "Gallery of the old masters." The reader is carried through scenes in the palace of an invalid archbishop in a style of humor that Thackeray might envy, and then follows a scene in which the Empress Eugenie figures nobly, and it is as pathetic as Dickens. A notable "Jones," superintending the medical education of his son in Paris, is drawn after a *bal masque* in a style of comic humor that has rarely ever been excelled, and a mournful story of a poor girl, from the valley of the Aoste, is drawn with remarkable power. In the "Garden of Plants," Bell Smith hears something of the ancient stalwart form of the Puritan Englishman degenerated into the "thin, weak, consumptive Yankee," and Bell starts the question, "how would the skulls compare?" and the answer is of Webster's, Clay's, and Hawthorne's domes of mind.

A visit to Fontainbleau introduces a curious vision of the architect engaged in building a theater at that place for Louis Napoleon. The chapter on the Chiffoniers of Paris contains a strange story of a once celebrated Parisian physician, now among the midnight rag-gatherers of the streets. The catacombs of Paris are partially described, and there is told a fearful story of an artist, who, in trying there experiments he had tried in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, was lost in the darkness of the labyrinths.

In her sketches of the prisons of Paris, Bell Smith translates a story of profound interest respecting Villeneuve and Louise Bertolli in the hands of Mazzarin.

The last chapter is devoted to authors and artists. Graphic pictures are drawn of two of Bell Smith's artistic friends whose admirable illustrations adorn the work. Lamennais, at whose funeral the government perpetrated one of its outrages, Vatteneare, Dumas, and Lamar-

the grace this portion of Bell Smith's charming volume. Of Lamartine's great industry and scrupulous honesty she speaks in appropriate terms. Of his personal appearance she thus speaks: "M. Lamartine rose to meet us, and I was absolutely startled by his resemblance to Henry Clay—a handsome edition of Henry Clay—Henry Clay revised and improved, but yet in expression, almost in feature, in every movement, Henry Clay." But alas for France, for Europe, for humanity, he lacked the dauntless courage, the indomitable will, of the great American commoner. Had he possessed these in the "provisional government," the wretch who now rules it over France might still have been a London rogue, and freedom would not have been strangled in Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Prussia.

It is difficult to do justice to this delightful volume of sketches. They are instinct with life, they sparkle with brilliants, are gemmed with wit, and address themselves to almost every chord of the human heart. But, charming Bell Smith, with such lovely gifts of language as you possess, with such rare and perfect tastes as you display, why do you sully your delightful pages with such abominations as "enthuse" and "enthused?" Is there the remotest shadow of classic purity or of English undefiled in such forms of expression? We pray thee to sin no more in this way. Upon the beautiful habiliments of your mind such spots are noticeable.

This work is profusely and handsomely illustrated by Healy, Walcutt, and Oberarche, and Derby has done his establishment credit by the style of the typography.

This work may be found at Morton & Griswold's.

DEATH OF THOMAS HULME, Esq.—The citizens of Philadelphia have recently experienced a severe loss in the death of Thomas Hulme, known to many citizens of Louisville as the father of Mr. John Hulme, formerly an active and enterprising resident of this city.

Thomas Hulme was born in England, on the 7th of September, 1777, and died in Philadelphia, on the 7th of May, 1855, in the 78th year of his age. His early life was cast in humble circumstances, but his fine sense, his energy, superior business abilities, industry, and enterprise enabled him to attain an enviable social position and in affluent circumstances. He was remarkable for the practical character of his intellect, and he owed his success to the excellent use he made of it. He was energetic in his enterprises in Philadelphia, and never failed in his success in all his undertakings.

When he came to this country he was a merchant with us is a gentleman; here he is a cheat." The reader will be amused with the results of Bell Smith's attempts to be economical in a breakfast at Paris. The experience is detailed in the 6th chapter.

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the afternoon of the 7th of May, in the city of Philadelphia. We tender our friend, Mr. John Hulme, our sincere condolences, in his bereavement.

CAPTAIN EMBREE, the supervising inspector of St. Louis, has addressed a long letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the prevention or destruction of lime scales in steam boilers. We make the following extract from it:

In compliance with your instruction of 25th September, 1854, I now make report of some preliminary experiments, authorized for the purpose of preventing or destroying the lime scales in steam-boilers, and for testing the strength of the iron of the exploded boilers of the steamer Kate Kearney and Timour No. 2.

By experience, many years ago, I found that vegetable acids and vegetable alkalies would destroy and prevent such scales, when formed from the waters of the Ohio, they being principally composed of carbonate of lime; but from test lately made of the low water scales or coating of the waters of the Missouri, they were found to contain from 46 to 48 per cent of sulphate of lime; the appearance is different from those of the Ohio, and they adhere to iron like paint to wood. My first attempt was to ascertain what kind of acid would dissolve this deposit, and at the same time what effect such acid would have upon copper and iron. The following is the result:

The result of tests of Missouri lime scales, at the request of Mr. Davis Embree, the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats:

A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of muriatic acid and 1 oz. of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. scales, 62 grs. copper, 32 grs. iron—dissolved one-half of the scales, and had no effect on the copper or iron.

A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sulphuric acid and 1 oz. of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. scales, 62 grs. copper, 32 grs. iron—dissolved 10 grs. of scales, had no effect on the copper, dissolved 4 grs. of the iron.

A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. nitric acid and 1 oz. of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. scales, 90 grs. copper, 32 grs. iron—dissolved all the scales, 8 grs. copper, and 9 grs. iron.

A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. acetic acid and 1 oz. of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of scales, 70 grs. copper, 30 grs. iron—dissolved 32 grs. scales, without any effect on the copper or iron.

J. J. T. COLMAN, St. Louis, March 14, 1855.

The most promising of these was the muriatic acid, taking into consideration, among other things, the cost of the article.

In these experiments the materials were cold. I afterwards repeated them with the muriatic acid, and found that when cold 1 or 2 per cent. of the iron dissolved, but when gradually heated in a sand-bath to nearly the boiling point of water the result was 14 to 36 per cent. of iron.

On the scales

The Summer Land, a Southern Story, 75 cents. The Teacher's Land Lesson, a Memoir of Martha Whiting, by Catherine N. Alder, 2 vols. \$2.

The History of Turkey, by A. D. Lamartine, author of Travels in Turkey Land, etc. \$1.

Eliza Newlin's Adventures of an Orphan, by Emer- son Bennett, Cloth, \$1.

The Summer Land, a Southern Story, 75 cents.

The Teacher's Land Lesson, a Memoir of Martha Whiting, by Catherine N. Alder, 2 vols. \$2.

The History of the Hen Fever, a Humorous Record, by Geo. Burnham, \$1.

The Castle Builders, 75 cents.

Visions of the Celebrities, by Wm. B. Sprague, \$1.

The Marion, a Legend of the Caribees, and other Tales, by W. Gilmore Sims, \$1.

Kate Aylesford, a Story of the Refugees, by Charles J. Peters, \$1.25.

The Full Story of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M. 75 cents.

English Language, Past and Present, by French, 75 cents.

Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission, 75 cents.

Modern Days, or Pictures of Living American Reformers, by Davis W. Bartlett, \$1.25.

Received and for sale wholesale or retail by F. A. CRUMP, m16j&b

Pensions and Bounty Land.

We undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pensions under the laws of Congress, and will also sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON.

Louisville Journal Office, May 8, 1855—J. J. Abbott.

ml4 j&b

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mozart Hall.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

DODWORTH'S

Cornet and Orchestral Band,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

Assisted by eminent Instrumental and Vocal Talent,

Have the honor of announcing

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

AT MOZART HALL, ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

The 18th and 19th of May.

The following artists will appear at each Concert:

MR. ALLEN DODWORTH,

the great Solo Cornet a Piston;

MR. APTOMAS,

the celebrated Harpist, late of Jullien's Concerts;

MR. D. D. GRISWOLD,

the distinguished Tenor Vocalist;

And the following Instrumental Soloists, of Dodworth's Band:

MR. H. T. DODWORTH,

Mr. T. K. DODWORTH,

Mr. H. MAJOR,

Mr. M. K. BOY'S FORD,

Mr. G. H. RITTER,

Mr. T. BARR,

Mr. H. G. MEYER,

Mr. C. SMELTZ.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Messrs. Webb, Peters, & Co's and D. P. Faulds's music stores.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

ml 6443

THE GENUINE CAMPBELLS

ARE COMING.

At Mozart Hall,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1855.

DOUBLE TROUPE COMBINED IN ONE!

TWENTY-SIX PERFORMERS!

Three Distinct Bands!

BRASS, REED, AND STRING BANDS!

Two Sets of Instrumental Performers!

TWO SETS OF VOCALISTS!

Two of the best European Comedians in the

World,

NEWCOMB AND BRYANT!

TWO BANDS ON THE STAGE AT ONE TIME!

Pendergrast, the favorite Tenor!

Nothing old, but everything new!

For particulars, see sheet and small bills of the

Admission 50 cents. Children and servants 25 cents.

Doors can be secured at the Hall during the day without extra charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

ml 3343

F. K. WOOD,

WHITENER OF CEILINGS,

COLORED OF WALLS,

AND WALL PAPER VARNISHER,

Shop 552 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

SKINNER, GOSNELL, & CO. are now prepared to furnish

the finest of ICE to families, boarding-houses, hotels,

fee-houses and steamboats at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Their office is on Third street, between Main and Water, next door to Crawford & Murry's feed store.

Mr. Eli Vansickle, having taken the place of Mr. Elias Skinner in the old firm of Skinner, Gosnell, & Co., will give

his attention to the business.

J. G. SKINNER,

J. GOSNELL,

ELI VANSICKLE.

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Ceilings Whitened, Walls Colored, and

PAPER VARNISHED.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Terms moderate.

I. O. 164 FOURTH STREET,

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Great Bargains!

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SAMUEL P. SECOR

Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which will sell very low for cash.

He begs to assure, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-fitting Boot or Gaiter an indispensable article to the *tout ensemble* of all within the circle of the *bon ton*, that the market for it is the only place in Louisville where they can depend upon being met.

Gentlemen's Boots of the best quality. Eastern Work at reduced prices.

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J. I. J. 4443

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OFFICE

NO. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.

TAKES the liberty of offering his services to the citizens and strangers in curing all diseases by Homoeopathic remedies, enabled by much effort and experience to afford relief in the most desperate cases.

He also gives attention to all diseases of the Eye. He has had many years' experience in treatment of ocular diseases.

For further information, call at my office above-mentioned.

feb 1443

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE have shipped on a yard and cubic on the corners of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the people up town, where they will find Major Jack Downing, always ready and obliging, to attend to those who will give a call, and Mr. W. W. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Second and Third, who will be pleased to attend to those who will give him a call. We intend to keep a hand full of Nut Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburgh, which can be sold two cents less on the bushel than other Coal, and is equally as good. f. 1543

ELI F. LEEZER & CO.

20443

F. S. RINGGOLD,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

57 THIRD STREET.

Having returned to Louisville and purchased the

store formerly occupied by G. R. Miller, will give my

personal and undivided attention to the Drug and Prescription business, and on having them in his branches. Physicians may depend upon having them in his hands, and he will be pleased with accuracy, neatness, and dispatch at all hours, as I will give them my particular attention. Family Medicines of the best quality will be put up in the most careful and expeditious manner.

I will also keep on hand an elegant and well-selected stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, and other Fancy Goods, which will be sold at fair prices.

I hope that all my old friends will give me a call and renew the acquaintance formerly so liberally bestowed. Having ten years' experience in the business, I hope to merit, by strict attention, a share of the public patronage.

R. S. RINGGOLD,

Druggist and Apothecary, 57 Third st.

ml 1043

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices.... Offices on Third street, west side, between Market and Second, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.

j. 2443

JOSEPH ROBB.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S

GENUINE

Cod Liver Oil,

FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.

THE late firm of Rushton, Clark, & Co. being dissolved by the death of W. L. Rushton (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm), THEIR GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now furnished by R. A. B. H. & CO., of New Haven, Conn., surviving partners and sole successors. It was Mr. Clark who went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and he is the only Druggist who ever went from the U. S. for that purpose, and as he will continue his supervision of that branch of the business, we warrant our OIL pure and genuine. As success in its use depends upon its being used according to the prescription of the physician, we are particular to see that the signature of HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., or RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., is over the cork of each bottle. Hundreds of persons who have been using the Oil of other manufacturers have been compelled to return it, according to specific HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., as it was Mr. Clark and Rushton who has superintended its manufacture; and since Mr. Rushton's death there has been a Rushton, Clark, & Co., the only representatives of that firm.

HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO.

Sold by Wilder & Brother, Wilson, Starbird, & Smith, Lindenberger & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., J. S. Morris & Son, H. R. Montgomery & Co., Bell, Talbot, & Co., Sutcliffe & Hughes, E. Morris, and druggists generally.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mozart Hall.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

DODWORTH'S

Cornet and Orchestral Band,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

Assisted by eminent Instrumental and Vocal Talent,

Have the honor of announcing

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

AT MOZART HALL, ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

The 18th and 19th of May.

The following artists will appear at each Concert:

MR. ALLEN DODWORTH,

the great Solo Cornet a Piston;

MR. APTOMAS,

the celebrated Harpist, late of Jullien's Concerts;

MR. D. D. GRISWOLD,

the distinguished Tenor Vocalist;

And the following Instrumental Soloists, of Dodworth's Band:

MR. H. T. DODWORTH,

Mr. T. K. DODWORTH,

Mr. H. MAJOR,

Mr. M. K. BOY'S FORD,

Mr. G. H. RITTER,

Mr. T. BARR,

Mr. H. G. MEYER,

Mr. C. SMELTZ.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Messrs. Webb, Peters, & Co's and D. P. Faulds's music stores.

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